

blue, the middle one a bluish white of a similar shade to that described as tinting the skin beneath the eye.

These colours, especially the brilliant orange, must be quite striking in the living bird; and it is easy for us to imagine that they may "change colour" with the mood of their possessor, blushing much in the same manner as the head of the Turkey cock is wont to do under certain circumstances.

Fort Wingate, New Mexico,
April 13th, 1885.

XXIX.—*Descriptions of three new Species of Birds from South America.* By HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

1. *CHLOROSPINGUS REYI*, sp. nov.

Ch. superciliari (Lafr.) proximus, sed superciliis albis nullis et pileo toto usque ad nucliam cinereo, colore dorsi olivaceo lætiore et colore subtus intensius flavo primo visu distinguendus. Long. al. $67\frac{1}{2}$, rostr. culm. $11\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Habitat. Mérida, Venezuela (typ. in Mus. H. v. B.).

To Dr. E. Rey, of Leipzig, who has furnished me with a large and interesting collection of bird-skins received by him direct from a collector residing at Mérida, Venezuela, this new species is dedicated. Unfortunately, the single specimen of *Ch. reyi* contained in that collection is not in good condition, and the tail is wanting. Nevertheless, there can be not the slightest doubt that it belongs to a *Chlorospingus* which is new to science. Its nearest ally may be *Ch. superciliaris* (Lafr.); but at first sight it differs from that species in altogether wanting the white superciliary stripe and the white feathers under the eye, always to be seen in true *Ch. superciliaris*: In the latter species the cinereous colour is confined to the front, while in *Ch. reyi* it covers the whole of the pileus, coming down as far as the nape. The lores are also grey. On the upper edge of the eye there commences a broad olivaceous stripe which borders the cinereous cap and further involves the upper edge of the auriculars, then

joins with the olive-green of the back. All the rest of the sides of the head and all the underparts of the body are yellow, but of a deeper shade than in *Ch. superciliaris*. The sides of the body and the under tail-coverts are more tinged with olive-green than in *Ch. superciliaris*; the upper parts of the body are of a purer and clearer olive-green than in the last-named species.

2. *OCHTHÆCA CONSOBRINA*, sp. nov.

O. corpore supra obscure olivaceo, pileo ardesiaco induto; corpore subtus sulphureo, gula pectoreque olivaceo lavatis seu flammulatis; alis caudaque nigro-brunneis, rectricibus olivaceo limbatis, remigum primariorum 3, 4, 5, 6 pogonio toto, sequentium dimidio apicali, olivaceo-fulvo limbatis, ultimis extus latius sordido albo marginatis; tectricum mediarum et maximarum maculis apicalibus (duas vittas formantibus) late fulvis. Long. al. 63, caud. 62, rostr. $9\frac{1}{4}$, tars. $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Habitat. Bogota in Nov. Granada (typ. in Mus. H. v. B.).

In general coloration this new species reminds one of some species of the genera *Tyranniscus* and *Leptopogon*, but in form it agrees closely with several species of the genus *Ochthæca*, or more properly with those of the subgenus *Mecocerculus*. The bill is very slender and compressed, even a little more so than in *O. setophagoides*. The nostrils are of precisely the same form as in the last-named species. The bristles on the bill are very short and feeble. In colour *O. consobrina* is quite unlike any other species. The back is of a very dark olive-green, the top of the head presenting a slight suffusion of a dark ashy or blackish colour. The chin, lores, and feathers round the eye, as well as an inconspicuous or ill-defined superciliary stripe, appear dull whitish. The ear-coverts are yellowish olive-green, bordered with blackish on their tips. The whole under surface of the body is of an intense sulphur-yellow, suffused or flammulated with olive-green on the throat and breast. Wing and tail-feathers blackish brown, the latter margined with olive-green. The primaries, from the third to the sixth, are margined with rusty yellowish from the base to a short distance from the tip, while in the secondaries these margins do not begin until the

middle of the feather and extend to the tip itself. The tertiaries show broader margins of soiled white. The median-sized and the longest of the upper wing-coverts are marked on their tips with large fulvous-yellow spots, presenting two well-marked bands on the wing-coverts. Bill and feet dark brown, the mandible paler at the base below.

The typical specimen was received with a lot of Bogota skins forwarded by Mr. Edward Gerrard, jun., of London, and shows the peculiar make of all skins prepared by the Indians of that country.

3. *ATTILA GRISEIGULARIS*, sp. nov.

A. cinereo simillimus, sed differt gula tota cum jugulo albo et griseo variegatis, pectore pallidius rufo, abdomine toto citrino-fulvo; capite supra clarius cinereo et hoc colore magis in dorsum producto; dorso, uropygio caudaque pallidius rufo-brunneis; tectricibus caudæ superioribus pallide fulvis. Long. al. 17, caud. 74, rostr. $37\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Habitat. Sta. Catharina, Brazil (?) (typ. in Mus. H. v. B.).

My specimen, which I got from Mr. F. F. G. Umlauff, of Hamburg, is labelled as coming from Sta. Catharina. A skin of *Dendrocincla turdina* (Licht.), of similar preparation, is also said to be from Sta. Catharina; therefore I have little doubt that the habitat assigned is correct.

Of *A. cinereus* (Gmel.) I have several skins from Bahia and one from Southern Brazil (Rio or S. Paulo?), all of which have only the upper part of the throat (or chin) whitish, variegated with dark grey; while in the new species the whole throat and jugulum to the breast are of this coloration, in which the white more predominates. There are other points of difference, which are expressed in the diagnosis.